● PRINTER RUSH ●

(PTO ASSISTANCE)

IFW

Application : 10/671415 **Examiner :** Fernstrom **GAU :** 3714

From: TW **Location:** IDC FMF (FDC) **Date:** 10-28-05

Tracking #: 6095490 Week Date: 4-18-05

DOC CODE	DOC DATE	MISCELLANEOUS
☐ 1449		☐ Continuing Data
☐ IDS		☐ Foreign Priority
☐ CLM		☐ Document Legibility
☐ IIFW		☐ Fees
☐ SRFW		☐ Other
☒ DRW	9-27-05	
☐ OATH		
☐ 312		
☐ SPEC		

Attn: Chief Draftsperson

[RUSH] **MESSAGE:**

For the 9-27-05 drawings the 2nd page of Figure 22 should have a label that read "Figure 22 continued". See the last sheet.

Please correct drawing label

Thank You
TW

[XRUSH] **RESPONSE:** 11/07/05

DRAWINGS CORRECTED.

INITIALS: LAM

NOTE: This form will be included as part of the official USPTO record, with the Response document coded as XRUSH.

REV 10/04

Figure 22 (CONTINUED)

1d) Adjust time conventions of prior art astronomy data, artifacts and references for any of 1) thru 10): relations between conventional time systems and their related concepts generally afford conversion.

Time Systems	Remarks and Relations
Sidereal Time:	hour angle of the vernal equinox, the first point of solar year based on rotation period of Earth, or diurnal motions of stars.
Local Sidereal Time:	= [Greenwich (meridian) sidereal time – longitude of observer].
Greenwich Mean Sidereal Time: (GMST or GMT)	rotation of Earth relative to mean vernal equinox; defines UT1 nutation is averaged out; only precession affects mean equinox.
Universal Time (UT, UT1, UTC):	precise measure of time, the world standard civil time-keeping mean solar time at Greenwich meridian, adjusted polar motion.
International Atomic Time (TAI):	based on dispersed atomic clocks, most precise real-time scale.
Coordinated Universal Time (UTC):	related to UT1 and TAI, basis of world's official time-keeping.
Ephemeris Time (ET):	based on orbital motions of moon, Earth, planets in solar system used to be the basis of astronomical ephemerides: ET=UT+ΔT.
Terrestrial Dynamical Time:	TDT or TT, scaled to ET, for apparent geocentric ephemerides.
Note:	expressions of one time system in another may not be possible, eg. sidereal and ephemeris.
Date Conventions:	eg. Greenwich sidereal or Julian ephemeris, date or day number.
Calendar and Cycle Conventions:	seasonal tropical: solar year, synodic: lunar month, diurnal: day.

2) Adjust Western (tropical) Astrological Data, Artifacts, Ephemerides, Calendar, Reference Resources data in astrology convention: adjust for precession by one zodiac sign, i.e. 30° of 360°, westward, or use westward adjustment of 29.7° for 1998; precession other years add ≅ 0.014°×(year-1998), or any accurate adjustment for precession of equinox at any time(T); adjust other times accordingly.

3) Adjust Eastern (vedic, Hindu, sidereal) Astrological Data, Artifacts, Calendars, Reference Resources related to Western data by increment (ayanamsa), range 19°-25°, now ≅23.4°=obliquity of ecliptic: adjust Eastern for westward precession by remainder of one zodiac sign, i.e. 30° – given ayanamsa, or, base adjustment on (29.7°– given ayanamsa) for 1998; other years add ≅ 0.014°×(year-1998), or make any accurate correction of Eastern data for or at any time(T); adjust other times accordingly.

4) Adjust Chinese (lunar animal, element) Astrological Data, Artifacts, Calendars, Reference Resources to the extent zodiac sign astrology has demonstrable correspondence, invention's data are possible: eg. if Western solar zodiac dates are used, these are adjusted by invention's calendar dates or by 2).

5) Adjust Data, Artifacts of Computer Programs, Apparatuses and Systems of Astronomy or Astrology
Astronomy: eg. planetarium programs use α and δ; find component's ecliptic positions by conversion
Astrology: adjust output, data, artifacts for input time and location per appropriate form 2), 3) or 4).

6) Determination of Invention's Positions by Direct Observation(s), with or without, Aid or Equipment determination for components and zodiac belt by single party on a local, partial, viewable sky basis.

7) Determination of Invention's Positions by Planetary Radar Astronomy or by Echo Imaging Device high precision technology to determine component positions, using radar, echo or imaging devices.

8) Determination of Invention's Positions from Data Set(s) across Time by Algorithms or Adjustments positions for and from components rendered via complex formulae of motions or changes over time.

9) Determination of Invention's Positions by Multiple, Coordinated, Observations, Images or Data Sets comprehensive (full sphere) determination for components and zodiac belt using coordinated means.

10) Determination of Invention's Positions not mapped to Twelve Uniform Zodiac Signs on Ecliptic Belt invention's positions to or from data of IAU 1930 delineation or data of thirteen signs/constellations.